

Wilson Views EEC Finance With Schmidt

Leaders Pool Ideas On Ending Surpluses

HAMBURG, July 25 (Reuters).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said last night that European Economic Community issues had dominated his talks here yesterday with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

In particular, they had discussed "the problem of getting value for money in view of the burden of some of the financing, particularly on our two countries," Mr. Wilson said at a press conference.

Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Schmidt said that they had pooled ideas on how to get rid of butter and wine surpluses produced by the EEC's present farm support price system.

The two leaders made it clear that they had reached general agreement on the topics they discussed, which included both world economic and European issues.

Change of Operations

Mr. Schmidt said that he and Mr. Wilson had agreed that a stock-taking of the Common Market's agricultural policy was necessary.

"This will not mean that we want to change the basis of the policies but it might mean a change of operations that have led to lakes of wine and mountains of butter," he declared.

On the subject of commodity price arrangements for raw materials exported by Third World countries, both leaders said that they had reached a high degree of agreement on the need to stabilize and improve the earnings of developing countries.

Mr. Wilson said that there were various ways in which this could be done, depending on the commodity or raw material concerned. But it would not necessarily mean fixed prices, he said.

Giscard Visits Schmidt

BONN, July 25 (Reuters).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived here tonight for talks with Mr. Schmidt on harmonizing plans to revive their countries' stagnating economies.

Mr. Giscard's one-day visit, following a visit by Mr. Wilson and preceding one by President Ford tomorrow, reflects the current Franco-German view that the leading Western industrialized nations must coordinate their fight against recession.

He and Mr. Schmidt are expected to discuss how each can implement plans to revive each country's economy without harming that of its principal trading partner.



Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt during special session of the West German parliament called on European Security Conference.

Ford Defends Helsinki Pact Before Europe Summit Trip

(Continued from Page 1) the extent that the Soviet Union is active in Portugal, we consider it incompatible with the relaxation of tensions."

Earlier today, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that Mr. Ford will sign the Helsinki agreement because it will help to improve East-West economic relations, including trade, assist divided European families by easing travel across borders, rule out war as a method of changing borders and give Western journalists freer movement in the East.

The criticism of the agreement came from such diverse sources as California's conservative former Gov. Ronald Reagan; Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a liberal; Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a consistent doubter of the merits of détente; Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, and Sen. James Buckley, R-Conn.-N.Y.

Mr. Ford, Mr. Kissinger and their entourage will leave for Europe tomorrow, with their first stop in Bonn.

Beginning his first presidential tour of East European countries except for a brief visit to the Soviet Union last year, Mr. Ford

will spend about 24 hours in Poland after his Bonn stopover and before the summit's opening on Wednesday.

Mr. Ford's post-summit visit to Bucharest and Belgrade, Aug. 2 and 3 respectively, is seen by officials in those capitals as an attempt to underline the continuity of the U.S. commitment there despite Washington's preoccupations with broader East-West détente.

The U.S. President will confer with Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Yugoslavia's President Tito before leaving for Washington on Monday, Aug. 4.

Schmidt-Brandt View
BONN, July 25 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in a special parliamentary debate today, said that the proposed European security declaration in Helsinki will document a commitment to détente by Eastern, Western and neutral nations.

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt, the Nobel Peace Prize winner who is chairman of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic party, said in the debate that the European security conference's outcome proves that political leaders are beginning to rank peace higher than ideological differences.

No Charge Is Given A Leading Journalist Is Arrested in India

NEW DELHI, July 25 (NYT).—The Indian government, continuing a crackdown on dissidents, today arrested Kuldip Nayar, one of the country's most prominent journalists and a contributor to the Times of London.

Mr. Nayar, a senior editor at the Indian Express, the country's largest English-language daily, was one of the few journalists arrested in the four weeks since the government declared a state of emergency. But four Western journalists have been deported.

"We don't know why they wanted him," Mrs. Nayar said. "The policemen who came were very polite but they didn't give any reason."

According to some reports, Mr. Nayar had been active in the organization of anti-government demonstrations that dissidents have called for tomorrow, a month after the government assumed emergency powers and suspended many civil liberties.

Demonstrations illegal under the emergency but are expected nonetheless at least in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, the only two states whose governments are not controlled by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party.

Mr. Nayar, who was a press secretary to the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, was also the author of a recent book that unfavorably compared the achievements of Mr. Shastri and Prime Minister Gandhi with those of India's first prime minister, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Gandhi's father.

Another possible reason for his arrest was his association with the Times of London, for which he is a part-time correspondent. Following the expulsion on Tuesday of Peter Hain, a regular staff correspondent of the Times, Mr. Nayar has filed at least two dispatches to the Times in London, his wife said.

Deportation Rescinded
The government, which has been rigorously censoring domestic newspapers since the emergency began, started getting tougher this week with representatives of foreign newspapers.

Argentines Failing to Resist Slow Drift to Military Rule

(Continued from Page 1) their prerogatives than to compromise enough to avert a return to military rule.

The Peronists are in the final stages of cannibalizing their own government, headed by President Isabel Peron. Her closest aides, including José Lopez Rega, the controversial astrologer, have been pushed aside despite her protests. Wednesday, Peronist legislators voted to strip Mr. Lopez Rega's son-in-law, Raúl Lastiri, of the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

By all reliable accounts, Mrs. Peron is on the verge of a physical and emotional collapse. Her ministers repeatedly hint that she will resign or ask for a leave of absence from which she would not return.

[Mrs. Peron denied today that she would leave her post despite the illness which has confined her to bed for two weeks. United Press International reported.]

"I will not ask for a leave of absence and it is unlikely I will take a vacation," Mrs. Peron said.

Only a few weeks ago, the politicians seemed to have found a strong alternative to Mr. Peron by voting Isabel Luder, a moderate Peronist, to the presidency of the Senate. That port is next in the line of succession to the presidency of the nation.

But Mr. Luder has faded into the background as the various political factions have fought over ministries and policies. Even if a semblance of constitutionality is preserved and Mr. Luder or

urging them to sign pledges to follow a system of rigid self-censorship.

Last night it ordered the expulsion of Daniel Southard of the Christian Science Monitor, the fifth Western correspondent served with a deportation paper in the current political crisis. But today, after Mr. Southard agreed to sign the pledge, the order was rescinded.

L.A. Times Says It Erred in Story Of Saigon Raids

WASHINGTON, July 25 (UPI).—After the evacuation of Saigon 10 weeks ago, the Los Angeles Times published an article quoting an unnamed U.S. official as saying U.S. planes based in Thailand had engaged in a last round of bombings in South Vietnam.

The article was denied by both the White House and the Pentagon.

The Times article of June 8 said a significant number of planes from Thailand made bombing raids in South Vietnam on April 29, the day Americans were being evacuated from Saigon. The article said the raids almost certainly had White House approval.

The Times, after a lengthy investigation, now believes that parts of that article were wrong and other parts open to question, the Los Angeles Times said today.

In Los Angeles, Times editor William Thomas said the June 8 story "never should have been published, in light of the strong denials, without further checking. He said the blame is entirely the Times', and not the reporter's."

A large number of military, diplomatic and intelligence officials contacted in Washington almost unanimously support the White House and Pentagon denials. The Los Angeles Times is convinced that the White House did not know of any significant bombing raids that day and certainly did not order them.

another civilian emerges as temporary chief of state, there is little optimism that he could survive the coming weeks.

The country is close to economic chaos. During the last two months alone, prices have risen by 80 per cent. The leading industrial association has warned that many businesses are on the verge of bankruptcy.

Yesterday a leading newspaper, La Opinion, reported that the Treasury is in deficit and owes \$50 million on its reserves accounts. With no major loans in sight, it seems probable that the country will be unable to repay about \$2 billion in foreign debts that fall due this year.

Logic would dictate that an economic austerity program is imperative. But the current crisis was precipitated when the government tried to roll back wage agreements and the labor unions rebelled.

The new economics minister, Pedro Bonanni, called for a return to "the ideological essence" of Peronist economics and immediately declared a price freeze. Most economists blame "the ideological essence" of Peronism for the economic disaster. The idea that the country had such boundless wealth that it could distribute and consume more than it produced has caused the inflation and shortages.

The prices freeze decreed by the Peronists when they took power in 1973 meant that goods were eventually sold below production costs, forcing businessmen to offer their products on the black market if they wanted to survive.

Earlier this week, labor leaders dealt a crushing blow to politicians and businessmen who hoped they would issue a patriotic call for economic austerity.

In a document prepared by the 3-million-member General Confederation of Workers, the unionists backed a price freeze and "periodic adjustments" to guarantee that workers' wages would not be wiped out as inflation mounts.

Even more disturbing are the mounting episodes of violence in the factories by workers who were never considered too militant.

The prospect of a military government may appeal to businessmen. But it is not viewed as a panacea even by leaders of the armed forces.

There may not be a groundswell in favor of military rule but the armed forces are more of a subject of conversation than Mr. Luder or any other civilian in Buenos Aires.

Businessman Kidnapped
BUENOS AIRES, July 25 (AP).—Leftist guerrillas have kidnapped an Argentine executive of a West German communications firm and are demanding \$10 million to release him, police sources said today.

The sources said that Pedro Beralevic, 35, an executive of Siemens, was abducted from his home in Buenos Aires about 10 days ago.



View of the Armed Forces Movement assembly in Lisbon.

3 Generals Given Full Power To Run Portuguese Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

This is no longer the case, the President declared.

The crisis erupted two weeks ago when the Socialist party—the largest in the country, with about 38 per cent of the vote in April's Constituent Assembly elections—pulled out of the government coalition with accusations that Gen. Goncalves was allied with the Communist party in preparation for a Communist take-over of the country.

The second-largest party in the country, the centrist Popular Democrats, quit the government last week on the grounds that Gen. Goncalves was not adhering to the revolution's democratic principles or doing anything to solve serious economic problems.

Gen. Costa Gomes's speech today was conciliatory and obviously aimed at critics of Premier Goncalves, who have charged that the revolution was moving too fast and alienating Portugal's Western friends.

"The pace of the revolution has accelerated to a point that

the people have not been able to match," President Costa Gomes bluntly told the military leaders, suggesting that they should mark time rather than "further outdistancing the marching column."

"It seems to me that national independence cannot be attained in the short run by any way that involves hostility to the West," Gen. Costa Gomes asserted, adding that "a concerted maneuver by the West, with a reduction in trade and the return of the emigrants, is a threat to which we have no valid response."

Seized U.S. Arms Shipped to Hanoi

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—Some of the billions of dollars worth of U.S. weapons captured from defeated South Vietnamese forces are being shipped to North Vietnam, Pentagon sources have reported.

The sources said 25 U.S.-made 105-mm. howitzers were seen recently in Haiphong Harbor aboard a tank landing ship originally supplied by the United States to the South Vietnamese Navy.

The Pentagon has calculated that the North Vietnamese captured about \$2 billion worth of serviceable U.S.-made planes, tanks, artillery pieces, ammunition and other equipment. Pentagon sources say the North Vietnamese are forming four new air force regiments in South Vietnam and equipping them with about 180 captured U.S. F-3 jets fighters and A-37 light bombers as well as Russian-made MIG-15.

Peru Expels Chief Of the AP Bureau

LIMA, July 25 (AP).—Edith Lederer, chief of bureau of the Associated Press in Peru, was expelled from the country Monday on the ground that she had filed a story "lacking veracity" regarding the shooting exhibition of the Peruvian Air Force.

On Sunday, Miss Lederer had covered war games of the Peruvian Air Force and had written that 30 planes carried out more than 60 bombing runs on 14 decoy fishing boats. She said the planes hit 10 of the boats, four appeared

Rabin Calls Egypt Offer Improvement

Says Israel Plans A Counterproposal

TEL AVIV, July 25 (NYT).—Premier Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in a television interview tonight that Egypt's proposals for a new disengagement agreement in the Sinai Desert were still "substantially not acceptable."

But he said the Cairo offer received this week via Washington, were better than those proposed in March, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's last "shuttle" mediation broke down. Mr. Rabin said that because Egypt had improved its proposals, Israel would put forward counter-proposals, rather than reject Cairo's offer outright. He gave no details.

He cautioned, as he has several times recently, against expecting any early solution of the Israeli-Egyptian stalemate.

Replying to charges in Israel that the new Egyptian proposal would require the Israeli government to do all the giving, the Prime Minister said the territory under discussion was 25 to 31 miles east of the Suez Canal and 69 miles west of the Israeli-Egyptian boundary which existed before Israel occupied the Sinai Peninsula in 1967.

"So we are discussing territory closer to the heartland of Egypt than to Israel's prewar borders," he declared.

Mr. Rabin said that in March the Israeli government had demonstrated that "there was a limit to what it could accept." But, he said, the negotiations "have been proceeding on a basis other than the one involved last year when a separation-of-forces agreement was being sought to stop the shooting at the end of the October, 1973, war."

This time, Mr. Rabin said, "we are dealing with changing the realities in the relationship between Egypt and Israel."

He said Egypt's threat to remove the UN peace-keeping force from Sinai was an attempt to pressure Israel and set a deadline for the agreement.

"Sadat's threat turned out to be an unloaded pistol," he said, referring to the Egyptian President, Anwar Sadat.

Israel Annals UN Resolution
JERUSALEM, July 25 (AP).—Israel today announced its "regretful disappointment" over the wording of the UN Security Council resolution extending the mandate of the UN force for three more months.

Spokesman Beni Meiron of the Foreign Ministry said in an official statement that the resolution "completely disregards" the fact that on July 14 Israel pronounced its consent to the renewal of the mandate for 24 months.

"Instead," the statement said, "the Security Council sees fit to praise Egypt for conceding to prolong the UN Emergency Force for three months, after which that country has deliberately brought on a crisis and created dangerous tension."

Troops of FNLA Enter Key Town Close to Luanda

LUANDA, Angola, July 25 (Reuters).—Troops of the Zaire-based National Front for the Liberation of Angola have entered the key road junction town of Caxito, 40 miles north of Luanda, a Portuguese military spokesman said here today.

There was no fighting when the troops entered the town last night, although heavy clashes were reported earlier in the area between the FNLA and its main rival, the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The Portuguese spokesman said that there were no clashes between the FNLA force and the Portuguese troops garrisoned at Caxito. Earlier this week, Portuguese military authorities said that they would not allow the FNLA to enter Luanda.

However, the FNLA threatened to declare war on the Portuguese—who are due to grant Angola full independence later this year—if they tried to block an FNLA advance on the capital. In Luanda itself, sporadic fighting continued near an old air base where some FNLA troops entrenched after being driven out of other areas of the city.

Arab League and EEC End Parley in Rome

ROME, July 25 (AP).—Arab and European experts ended three days of talks here last night and said substantial progress had been made in laying the ground work for an agreement between the Arab League's 20 countries and the European Economic Community.

An announcement said the experts will resume their work in an Arab capital in November. They met the first time in June. The experts worked in seven separate groups studying basic principles of cooperation in separate fields ranging from industry and finance to social and cultural exchanges.

Brazil Flood Toll Is 102
RECIFE, Brazil, July 25 (AP).—The death toll of 102 killed in last week's heavy flooding in Brazil reached 102 yesterday, officials said.

There's one smooth
mellow Scotch Whisky
with a fine pedigree.



MAN'S BEST FRIEND.

Turks to Take 24 U.S. Bases

(Continued from Page 1) us, we might have to go, although nobody wants to."

NATO Is Detached
BRUSSELS, July 25 (Reuters).—Turkey's decision does not directly affect NATO, alliance sources said today.

"It is a bilateral problem between Turkey and the United States, and does not concern NATO," the sources said.

NATO would study carefully the Turkish decision when all the details became available but was unlikely to make any official comment since the status of the only NATO base in Turkey remained unchanged, the sources added.

The alliance has expressed its concern over the hostility between Turkey and Cyprus, both NATO members, and would probably call later for a "cooling off" in the situation, the sources said.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
EST. 1911
5 Rue Daunou, Paris.
"Sank Roo Doe Noo"
Falkenturm Strasse 9, Munich

Soaring Rate Of U.S. Crime Laid to Public

Attorney General
Jrge Crackdown

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—Attorney General Edward Levi attributes the soaring U.S. crime rate to "amazing" public acceptance of crime, law enforcement officials who fear to offend minorities and judges who are afraid to enforce the criminal law.

In an interview taped for broadcast overseas on the Voice of America, Levi said that the changes in the attitudes of judges, police, prosecutors and the judiciary were essential to the crime rate.

"The way to change is to try to change the accepting attitude of the American public," Mr. Levi said. "The American public in reality insist and not object to enforcement of the criminal law."

He said many prosecutors and law departments "have a very romantic notion" that strict law enforcement "might hit at certain groups, that it might be harsh on minority groups."

Actually, he said, "the opposite is true," because blacks and other minorities are the principal victims of crime. Law enforcement does not help minorities, he said.

"That kind of attitude, which is given fewer services in the inner city—less fire protection, war playgrounds and above all as enforcement of the criminal law—is a terrible way to treat a minority population and I think it is now coming to be realistic," he said.

Citing President Ford's crime message, with its emphasis on "law and order," Mr. Levi said that the FBI report on an 18-per-cent rise in the crime rate, instead, he said, "I think it's surprising it hasn't gone up more than that."

The Ford proposal for more mandatory prison sentences for violent crimes would apply to federal cases. It would not directly affect the prosecution of most crime by state and local governments, but would set a pattern for the states.

Mr. Levi said he was not surprised at this week's FBI report on an 18-per-cent rise in the crime rate. Instead, he said, "I think it's surprising it hasn't gone up more than that."

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—The special Watergate prosecutor, Henry Ruth, said today that he would not seek to make public former President Richard Nixon's testimony last month to two grand jurors and said that he would not release such information.

There are federal laws about the availability of grand jury testimony. Mr. Ruth said after sitting before a House Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, "I don't know of any law which allows release of grand jury testimony."

Mr. Ruth, called before the committee to report on the Watergate investigations, said that testimony that Nixon gave on June 23 to two grand jurors, himself, and several other members of staff, would remain secret.

Mr. Ruth also confirmed that his office was still investigating the 12 1/2-minute tape on the White House tapes of Mr. Nixon's involvement with military aide Charles (Bebe) Rebozo. He said he would meet Monday with Attorney General Edward Levi to discuss the future of the special prosecutor's office.



Mock-up of the U.S. space shuttle at a Rockwell International hangar in California.

Craft Reusable Up to 100 Times

U.S. Space Shuttle Is on Schedule for 1979

By Victor McElheny

HOUSTON, July 25 (NYT).—The return of the Apollo space shuttle to earth yesterday ended the 13 years of U.S. astronaut piloting vehicles that flew just once.

At this time, development of an alternate system, the space shuttle, is approaching maximum pitch. Robert Thompson, shuttle program manager at the Johnson Space Center here, said that the program is at the "difficult phase" of putting the pieces of the craft together with its electronic control systems. The shuttle is designed to take off like a rocket and land like an airplane, up to 100 times.

So far, according to Mr. Thompson and Dr. Myron Malkin, shuttle program director in the Washington headquarters of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the shuttle program is on schedule for a first orbital flight in 1979 and is keeping within its budgetary limit of \$5.2 billion in 1971 dollars. "We are meeting those goals," Dr. Malkin told a recent news conference.

During the scheduled four-year pause in manned space flights and operating within a fixed budget of just over \$3 billion a year, NASA will continue a large unmanned program of launching communications and scientific satellites into orbit around the earth, and sending probes toward Mars, Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On Aug. 11 and 21, NASA is scheduled to launch from Florida two Viking craft under a \$1-billion program to put two scientific stations on the surface of Mars and two observatories in orbit around the planet. The Viking landcraft are equipped with devices to search for traces of life.

In the shuttle system being developed, astronauts, including a new group to be recruited around 1978, are to go into orbit routinely. As the number of shuttle flights rises to an annual total of 60, starting in 1984, the astronaut pilots and copilots, typically flying six missions a year, are to take over all the major types of space launches now performed by expendable rockets.

Along with the two pilots, the shuttle is to carry an astronaut serving as a "mission specialist," flying three missions a year. The craft also is to carry at least one or as many as four nonastronaut "payload specialists." Even with seven aboard, the shuttle could rescue three more from a stricken spacecraft.

It will be sent into space by solid-fuel rockets to be recovered by parachutes, and large support parachutes.

Cosmos-751 and 752
MOSCOW, July 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched a satellite, Cosmos-752, to explore space, Tass said. Cosmos-751 was launched yesterday.

plies of liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen fuel stored in an expendable \$2-million fuel capsule. The shuttle will carry up to 65,000 pounds into a circular, east-west orbit 115 miles up, or 32,000 pounds into a polar orbit at the same altitude.

By carrying extra maneuvering fuel, or by going into elliptical orbits, shuttle cargoes can be carried much higher. With the maximum extra fuel, a payload of 25,000 pounds could be carried in an elliptical east-west orbit between 115 and 1,150 miles high, according to a "system summary" published by the Johnson Space Center in May. Shuttle missions will last 7 to 30 days.

The key to the shuttle's ability to fly into space 100 times is the use of newly designed, heat-resistant materials to coat virtually all of the craft's surface and protect its aluminum frame

from re-entry temperatures of more than 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit at the nose and nearly as high along the leading edges of the wings.

For the coolest areas on the top and sides, plastic-coated felt is to be used, and, on the hottest, multiple layers of flame-resistant, carbon-impregnated cloth.

For most of the surface, however, the coating is to be a blue-painted, ultra-light silica brick that "feels like balsa wood," according to Navy Capt. John Young, head of the astronaut office here. You can play a blowtorch on it all day and feel no heat on your hand," he said.

Dr. Malkin said, "You can truly call this a brick airplane." But the brick is so light that a cubic foot of it weighs only nine pounds.

The shuttle is intended to be versatile. It will be able to launch, repair or reclaim earth-orbiting satellites, carry a \$400-million space-based camera and its crew and hurl scientific probes toward the planets and communications satellites to their stations 22,300 miles above the equator.

Rockwell International Corp. was given the major contract of \$2.6 billion to develop the shuttle. A working model of the shuttle's main engine is being developed under a separate \$300-million contract with Rockwell's Rockwell Division.

Senate Votes Bill To Extend, Widen Voting Rights Act

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT).—The Senate last night approved a bill to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 for seven years and broaden its protection to include Spanish-speaking citizens and other "language minorities."

The 77-12 vote ended six days of occasionally bitter squabbling over delaying tactics by the measure's opponents, mainly Southerners, who accused the bill's supporters of using "steamroller" tactics.

The measure now goes back to the House, which can accept two changes written in by the Senate or send the bill to a Senate-House conference.

Congressional supporters are striving to complete action on the bill before next Friday, when Congress begins a monthlong recess.

Earlier yesterday, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, indicated that he would go along reluctantly with a Senate modification which would extend the 1965 law for seven years instead of the 10-year extension approved last month by the House.

'76 Education Bill Vetoed by Ford

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—President Ford today vetoed the \$7.9-billion education appropriation bill of 1976, saying it was "too much to ask the American people—and our economy—to bear."

The President said the issue in this appropriation bill was "whether we are going to impose fiscal discipline on ourselves or whether we are going to spend ourselves into fiscal insolvency."

Mr. Ford said the vetoed bill called for spending \$1.5 billion more than his budget proposal. This was the 35th in a continuing series of vetoes by Mr. Ford on measures he contends are budget-breaking and may contribute to increasing the nation's economic woes.

CIA Provides Family Files on Olson Death

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—The CIA files concerning the death of Frank Olson and the LSD experiment in which he participated were delivered to his family yesterday on orders from President Ford.

David Kalrys, an attorney for the Olson family, confirmed receipt of the papers at a meeting between the family and CIA officials earlier yesterday. Neither Mr. Kalrys nor the family would elaborate. Mr. Olson died in 1953 when he plunged from a New York City hotel window a few days after taking part in a CIA test.

U.S. Encephalitis Death
JACKSON, Miss., July 25 (AP).—A fifth death was recorded in the Greenville area yesterday as a result of an outbreak of encephalitis in Mississippi, a health official said.

Casino Cercle Vienna
Roulette
Blackjack
Kärntnerstr. 41
daily from 7 p.m.

CIA Reportedly Says Helms May Have Lied

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT).—The CIA last year informed the Justice Department that former CIA director Richard Helms may have committed criminal perjury in testimony before a Senate committee, according to informed government officials.

The officials said that William Colby, the present CIA director, decided after reviewing the results of a three-month internal inquiry by the CIA to inform voluntarily the Justice Department of the matter.

The case against Mr. Helms, now U.S. ambassador to Iran, stems from his sworn testimony of the CIA's involvement in internal Chilean affairs before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1973. The hearings were on his confirmation as ambassador to Iran.

At one point, Mr. Helms was asked by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., whether the CIA had had "any money passed to the opponents of Allende?"

Negative Response
"No, sir," Mr. Helms replied. He gave the same answer at another point to Sen. Symington's query about whether the CIA had ever tried "to overthrow the government of Chile" while it was headed by Mr. Allende. Mr. Allende was killed in a September, 1973, coup by the military.

The New York Times reported last September that the CIA's effort to overthrow Mr. Allende's leftist government included providing millions of dollars to labor unions and trade groups that



Richard Helms

were opposed to Mr. Allende's policies.

But The Times reported yesterday that the plot against Mr. Allende had been more extensive and that the CIA had planned two military coups d'état, one of which included a proposal to kidnap the chief of staff of the Chilean Army, Gen. René Schneider.

The Times reported that the CIA pulled out of the plots but that one went ahead anyway and resulted in the death of Gen. Schneider when the plotters attempted to kidnap him.

At a meeting at the Justice Department last Dec. 19, Mr. Colby told Laurence Silberman,

then the acting attorney general, that Mr. Helms's testimony was at odds with the facts of the CIA's efforts to generate political opposition to the Allende government. The meeting took place three months after the first published accounts of a covert, \$8-million campaign by the CIA to bring about Allende's downfall.

At that meeting, Mr. Colby also informed Mr. Silberman of a purported 20-year-old agreement between the CIA and the Justice Department that he said permitted the agency to waive criminal prosecution of its employees in sensitive cases.

In recalling the December meeting before a House subcommittee last month, Mr. Colby did not mention Mr. Helms but referred to "a matter" that had come up "in which I had to make a decision as to whether [it] would be sent along to the Justice Department or not."

Warner Testimony
John Warner, the CIA's general counsel, told the same subcommittee on Wednesday that the "matter" had stemmed from a three-month internal CIA investigation, that it involved possible perjured testimony and "might" have touched on the agency's activities in Chile.

Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., who heads the subcommittee, asked Mr. Warner Wednesday whether the potentially perjurious testimony had been given by Mr. Helms. Mr. Warner declined to answer.

Some officials familiar with the Colby-Silberman conversa-

tions confirmed later, however, that the incompleteness of Mr. Helms's sworn statements had been discussed.

In his testimony before the Abzug subcommittee last month, Mr. Colby said that in the course of his consideration of the Helms problem, he was advised for the first time of the CIA-Justice Department understanding that allowed the intelligence agency to retain discretion in reporting cases of criminal misconduct by its employees. The understanding, he said, was reached in 1964 between the CIA and then-deputy Attorney General William Rogers.

Rogers Statement
Mr. Rogers, however, said that he cannot remember any such agreement. Justice Department spokesmen have said they can find no evidence that it was brought to the attention of anyone there before last December.

Mr. Colby testified in June that, when he was first informed of the agreement late last year, "it sounded a little wrong to me," and that he consulted Mr. Silberman about its legal validity. Mr. Silberman told him it was not valid, he said, "at which point I then went ahead with the information."

Mr. Silberman is now the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia. An official of the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade said Wednesday that he was traveling outside the city.

But Justice Department officials declined yesterday to confirm that Mr. Helms's Senate testimony was the subject of the Colby-Silberman discussion but said the subject, whatever it was, remained under investigation by the department.

President Doesn't Disavow Campaign Chief's View

Ford Allies' Dispute on Rockefeller Grows

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP).—Despite the protests of some progressive Republicans, the White House has let stand, without rebuke, a statement by President Ford's campaign manager that Vice-President Rockefeller constitutes the "No. 1 problem" in securing the President's nomination for election next year.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters yesterday that Mr. Ford had asked him to repeat his June 18 statement declaring his "great admiration" for Mr. Rockefeller and expressing his confidence that "both of us can convince the delegates that individually and as a team we should both be nominated."

The press secretary said Mr. Ford told him he still holds that view.

But Mr. Nessen emphasized that Mr. Ford had indicated no displeasure with campaign man-

ager Howard Callaway, who told reporters Wednesday night: "You and I both know that, if Rockefeller took himself out, it would help with the nomination."

Mr. Callaway, warning that potential conservative challenger Ronald Reagan is leading the President in the Southern states, California and New Hampshire, also told reporters that "the President has told me very clearly he is keeping a very open mind on who he will recommend" as his running mate.

Question of Age
He suggested that Mr. Ford might well choose to heed the advice of party members and pick someone younger than Mr. Rockefeller, who is 67. Mr. Reagan is 64.

As he had done two weeks ago when Mr. Callaway first labeled Mr. Rockefeller a campaign liability, Mr. Nessen insisted that the statements of the campaign manager and the President were "totally consistent."

Asked if the President appeared pleased or displeased with news accounts of Mr. Callaway's statement on Wednesday night, Mr. Nessen said: "I didn't see any change in his normal demeanor."

Nonetheless, the incident provoked a flurry of discussions, with Mr. Callaway telephoning Mr. Nessen and with Mr. Rockefeller talking twice to the President's campaign manager.

A Rockefeller aide said that the talks were "friendly, open and frank. The important thing is that Jerry Ford be elected. In the meantime, nobody here believes there's been a shift in opinion."

On Capitol Hill, House Republican Conference Chairman John Anderson, of Illinois, said of Mr. Callaway's statement: "I don't like it a bit. I don't understand why the campaign manager finds it necessary to be the spearhead of an anti-Rockefeller campaign."

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., another progressive, said he "hoped this is not a trial balloon on the part of the President. Our strongest team would be a Ford-Rockefeller ticket."

Centrist Reaction
Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., called Mr. Callaway's statement "a great disservice to the President" and warned that dumping Mr. Rockefeller would "endanger the President's support from the

whole centrist bloc in the country."

But another liberal Republican, Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, said he agreed that Mr. Rockefeller is too old for the ticket and suggested Sen. Brooke as a substitute.

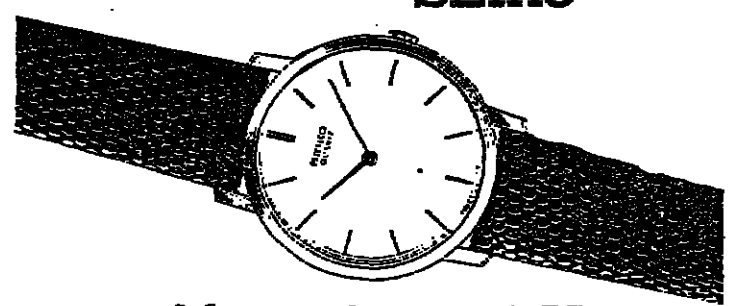
A leading progressive Republican in the Senate sent a letter to presidential assistant Donald Rumsfeld, asking: "Is Callaway managing Reagan's campaign or Ford's?"

Mississippi's Republican national committeeman, Clarke Reed, said in an interview: "The President has said [of Mr. Rockefeller], 'This is my philosophical brother,' and I don't see any way of separating them. I'll bet anybody even money, if it's Ford, it will be Rockefeller. All the rest is hokum."

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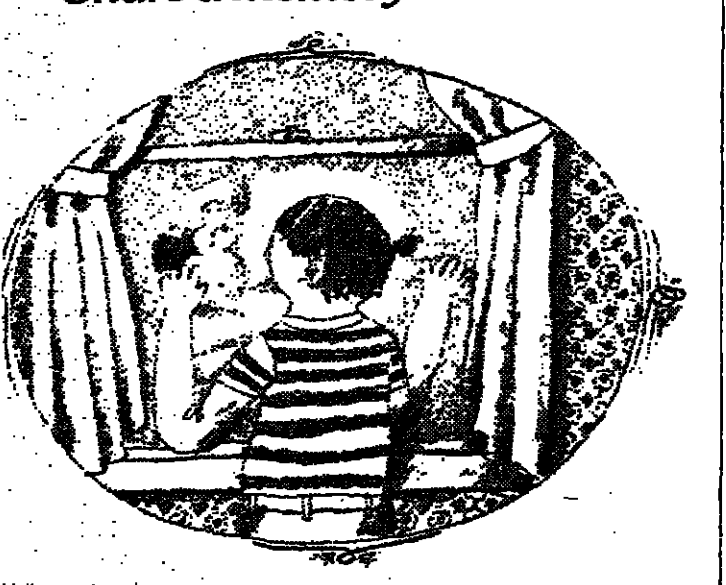
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Military and Poverty Keep a Tight Grip on Life in Burma

By Henry Kamm

RANGOON, Burma (NYT).—In its 26th year of independence and 14th of military rule, Burma is stagnating in pervasive poverty and is held by Burmese intellectuals, including many in government, and by the community of foreign observers to be a developing country in name only.

The disaffection of its educated youth has broken out in student demonstrations here and in Mandalay, the country's second city, twice since last December, and higher education has been shut down with little hope for resumption this year. In the middle of this month, the 203 persons who were arrested in the riots of last month were summarily tried, found guilty without exception and sentenced to prison terms ranging from four to nine years.

The small category of industrial workers remains openly unhappy over the growing gap between wages averaging about \$40

a month, raised once since 1948, and a rate of inflation estimated at 30 per cent a year. But the workers' brief strike at military has subsided after at least 50 were killed last year when the army broke up a strike on the outskirts of the capital.

The aging educated men and women who led Burma's fight for independence from British colonialism and generally put their hopes for development of the country in democratic socialism have resigned themselves to their own failure and are despondent over the future of their sons and daughters. With no nostalgia for the colonial period, they hold that Burma by and large lived better before independence.

Perhaps four-fifths of the population of 30 million live in villages, eat the food they raise and sell a bit on the side to buy the other necessities of subsistence. They seem to ignore President Ne Win's regime as much as possible, as they did its predecessors, Burmese and foreign.

17 Die in Pakistan
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 25 (AP).—Heavy rain and floods in Pakistan's Punjab Province have killed 17 persons, officials said.

on realizing dogmatic goals at the expense of providing for their people's welfare.

Burma was renamed the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma last year, but its people appear to notice no change. Gen. Ne Win, who rules without opposition from virtual seclusion, is rarely seen in public except when his heavily escorted entourage goes to the golf course. He is accessible only to his closest associates—military officers.

'Burmese Way'

His "Burmese way to Socialism," a phrase used in a ritual way, is observed with embarrassment by the diplomats of European countries that call themselves Socialist. "Even we did not make those mistakes," an Eastern European ambassador remarked recently to Western colleagues.

Burmese "Socialism" has meant, in effect, putting all phases of the country's life from economic production and commerce to science, literature and art, diplomacy, transport, education and journalism, under direct army rule. Almost everything has been nationalized and those who manage the concerns in the name of the nation are military officers. The larger the enterprise, the higher the officer's rank.

Typically, qualified professionals have given brief survey courses in hospital management,

teak export or mining precious stones to small groups of majors or colonels and then have placed themselves and their work under the officers' orders. The long list of those being summarily dismissed for raising professional doubts over military orders continues to grow.

In 1956, Burma produced 7.4 million tons of paddy rice, its principal product, and exported 3.3 million tons. In the last year before the military take-over, it still exported 1.9 million tons. Last year's production was 8.4 million tons. With a population that has risen by about 30 per cent since the prewar period, it left 104,000 tons for export.

Burma's balance of trade has been in deficit for eight years. Foreign aid has been small because Burma, particularly under President Ne Win, has feared it might compromise its adamant neutrality—motivated by a fear of China—and potential aid-giving nations have been discouraged by mismanagement and ineffectiveness of projects undertaken.

Ball Says Kennedy Approved An Order to Overthrow Diem

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON, July 25.—George Ball, acting secretary of state at the time, testified yesterday that President John Kennedy in 1963 approved a telegram sent to U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in Saigon ordering him to bring about the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

The message of Aug. 23, 1963, has been a subject of controversy, cited by some as evidence that the United States was responsible for the assassination of Mr. Diem two months later.

Mr. Ball gave his account of the message to a House international relations subcommittee after Mr. Lodge told the group he thought the telegram was "insane." The instructions were countermanded eight days later, he said.

Mr. Ball, then under secretary of state, defended the telegram. He explained that he had to make the decision on sending it because Secretary of State Dean Rusk was absent from Washington—and he was acting secretary—when Mr. Ambassador Averell Harriman and Roger Hillsman, then assistant secretary of state for the Far East, brought in a proposed message.

"I telephoned President Ken-

nedy in Hyannisport (Massachusetts) and he told me 'If you and Secretary Rusk think it's the right thing to do, go ahead,'" Mr. Ball said. "I called Rusk in New York and he wasn't too enthusiastic, but he agreed."

Both Mr. Ball and Mr. Lodge said the telegram was totally unrelated to the coup which occurred on Nov. 1, 1963, which they called an "indigenous uprising." Mr. Lodge said he talked with Mr. Diem at noon that day and the Vietnamese leader told him there were so many reports of plots against his regime he did not know where to strike.

"I was sitting having lunch at 1:30 and I heard machine-gun fire," the former ambassador said, recalling the day of the coup.

Questioned after the hearing ended, Mr. Lodge said there was nothing in the telegram that could have been interpreted in any way as an order that Mr. Diem be killed.

"There was nothing about killing," he said. "It was only about the overthrow of the government."

Feeling of Incredulity

He described his feeling of incredulity when he received the message. "It had arrived on the Sunday before and they were asking me to overthrow a government I hadn't even presented my credentials to," he said. "Furthermore, I had seen Hillsman in Honolulu on the Wednesday before and he said nothing to me about the thing."

Mr. Ball also elaborated on his account, recalling that he had to be "reinspected" in describing the content of the telegram to President Kennedy because he was not using a "scrambler" telephone.

Mr. Ball said he still feels the message was justified by the Saigon situation.

"We couldn't have Buddhist monks burning themselves on street corners and Madame Nhu (latter-in-law of Mr. Diem) making obscene comments about bonze barbecues," Mr. Ball said. "The coup was inevitable."

Los Angeles Times.

Thai District Aide Says Cambodia Is Seeking Ties

BANGKOK, July 25 (AP).—A delegation of Thai provincial authorities went to Cambodia yesterday and were told that the Khmer Rouge government wanted to open diplomatic and trade relations with Thailand.

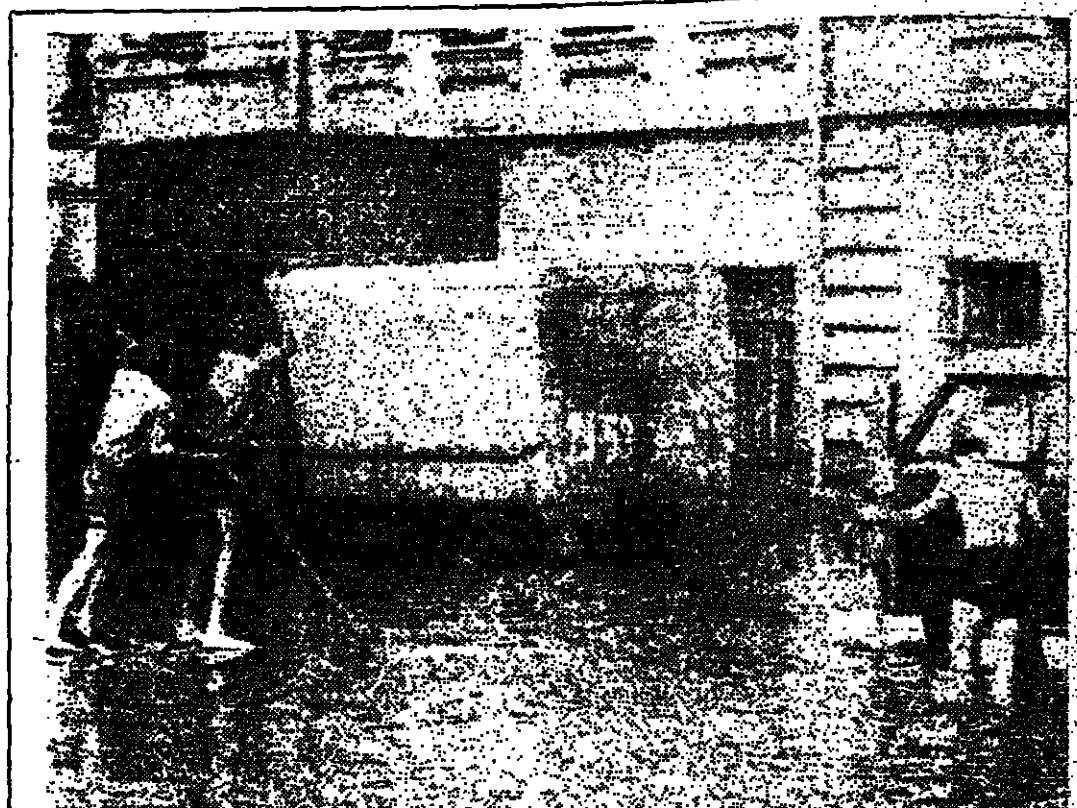
The meeting in Pongk, near the Thai-Cambodian border, was reported today by Chamnong Yodpattana, a district chief of Prachuab Province and one of 10 Thais who attended.

Mr. Chamnong said a three-man Khmer Rouge delegation, headed by Huk Leng, a member of the military and trade committee, said Khmer Rouge officials were willing to meet with a Thai delegation in Phnom Penh next month to discuss diplomatic and trade ties. Cambodia fell to the Khmer Rouge in April.

A Thai Interior Ministry official said that he was not informed of the Pongk session but that it could not be considered a diplomatic meeting. He added that if the reports were correct, it might be a good sign for future talks.

Cambodian Raid Reported

BANGKOK, July 25 (AP).—Khmer Rouge soldiers crossed into Thailand for the second time in two months this week and took 60 cows after killing a farmer and severely wounding his son. Thai border police said yesterday. Police said the raids were prompted by food shortages in Cambodia.



MAKING DO—Muscovites ply a flooded street after thunderstorms caused flash-flooding in the city on Friday, halting traffic and stranding pedestrians.

Bird Fanciers In Vienna Go Against Grain

VIENNA, July 25 (Reuters).

—Bird-lovers are thwarting a plan by the Vienna city authorities to cut down the numbers of pigeons here with contraceptives.

The pigeons are being so well fed by the Viennese that they are not eating enough "pigeon-pills"—a corn sprayed with a chemical to make the birds sterile for six months. City authorities are considering setting up special feeding points for the doctored corn.

Industry, Agriculture Healthy, According to Peking Reports

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, July 25 (NYT).—The statistics announcing China's industrial and agricultural performance for the first half of the year show oil production has risen by 24 per cent, that Peking, Tientsin, and Shanghai—major industrial cities—have "topped" their half-year quotas, and that provinces in the north have harvested a "record" summer wheat crop.

To the untutored listener, the newly released figures might indicate that China is advancing along the path enunciated by Premier Chou En-lai at the National People's Congress in January, when he called for building China into a "powerful, modern Socialist country."

But when it comes to statistics, Peking officials are masters of the carefully chosen fact, the subtle omission, and the use of percentages instead of total amounts.

The output of electricity has increased by 12 per cent in the first half of this year over last year's performance in the first six months, for instance, but how does one measure the production of coal—China's most important source of power—which the Chinese news agency recently said had increased "by a considerable amount?"

Analysts here tend to think that it means a comparatively low figure of coal production would at least have been represented as a percentage. It suggests an even worse fate for steel, since in the plethora of reports the news agency did not mention steel at all.

Given the nature of such calculations, estimates of China's economic record for the first half of the year are tenuous at best. But some specialists here believe that the signs point to a definite improvement over last year's troubles, perhaps in keeping with China's average annual 5-to-10-per-cent industrial growth rate over the last 15 years.

Peking's factory production jumped 10.1 per cent and Tientsin's 11.4 per cent, the Chinese news agency claimed, an impressive achievement. But the news agency, while asserting that Shanghai had overfulfilled its target, gave no figure. A local radio broadcast mentioned a 6.1-per-cent increase, less than in previous years.

The impression that industry is going better in China was also brought out of China last week by a delegation of economists, sociologists and engineers from the American Academy of Sciences. The delegation, headed by Prof. Dwight Perkins of Stanford, was the first group of U.S. professional economists allowed to study Chinese industry at close hand.

They spent a month examining more than 30 small-scale industries on communes throughout north, central and south China, rather than the large factories in

major cities which visitors usually see. The small-scale factories were begun in the late 1950s in response to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call for "self-reliance" with each commune trying to take care of its own needs. They have been a puzzle to Western experts, who have tended to downgrade their output.

But the delegation's strongest impression, Prof. Perkins reported, was its surprise at the scale, technological level, and extensive spread of the local commune and county factories. U.S. engineers who specialize in cement, chemical fertilizer and farm-machinery noted that the products, while perhaps not high enough in quality to sell on the sophisticated U.S. market, were well suited for use in rural China.

The delegation was particularly surprised, the Harvard professor said, by the machine-building capacity of the small-scale factories. "There were foundries all over the place, lathes, and each factory had a unit devoted to producing machines and expanding itself," he said. Some of the Chinese engineers were graduates of technical schools who had been sent back to the communes and many others were local peasants who had been trained on the job, partly through technical manuals available in local bookstores.

"We came away with the impression that the population of China is becoming very skilled," Prof. Perkins said.

N. Rossolimo, 65, Dies, U.S. Chess Grandmaster

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT).—Nicolas Rossolimo, 65, one of the nation's 13 grandmasters of chess, died at a hospital here yesterday, apparently of injuries suffered in a fall last Monday. Mr. Rossolimo had been in a coma.

Mr. Rossolimo, a native of Russia who emigrated to France in 1929 and moved to the United States in 1938, held the title of Champion of France for 10 years and was the French National Champion in 1943. He won the Hastings, England, International Tournament in 1949 and the U.S. Open Championship in 1955.

Robert J. Schmirer
NEW YORK, July 25 (UPI).—Robert J. Schmirer, 48, the owner of the Boston Celtics of the National Basketball Association, died in a hospital Wednesday. He had been in critical condition since undergoing surgery last week for a cerebral hemorrhage. He was born on July 5, 1927, in Littleton, Colo., and played for the New York Yankees of the World Hockey Association.

Edward W. Mahan
NATICK, Mass., July 25 (AP).—Edward W. Mahan, 48, a three-time All-American football player at Harvard, died after a long illness.

Sophia Rayburn
ORANGEVILLE, Ontario, July 25 (AP).—Sophia Rayburn, 68, the oldest known native-born Canadian and only four years younger than the nation's oldest, died here Tuesday. Mrs. Rayburn was born on July 5, 1867, in Irish Creek, Ontario.

Spain Is Lifting Basque Curbs

MADRID, July 25 (Reuters).—The Spanish government said today that a three-month state of emergency in two Basque provinces will end tomorrow.

The state of emergency, imposed April 26, gave police unlimited powers of search and detention in their efforts to curb guerrilla activities of the Basque nationalist organization ETA in Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa provinces.

Information Minister Leopoldo Etxebarria said that the emergency had been "effective" in containing the ETA.

Coalition Formed To Oust Franco

MADRID, July 25 (AP).—A coalition of underground political and labor groups called on Spaniards yesterday to join in efforts to overthrow the authoritarian regime of Generalissimo Franco and replace it with a democratic system.

The coalition has formed recently by groups representing Communists, Socialists, Democrats, monarchists and a number of labor organizations. Its membership was not immediately known but opposition sources put it at "hundreds of thousands."

Manifesting in Barcelona, five daily newspapers that failed to appear Wednesday as journalists stopped work in sympathy with a failed colleague reappeared today.

5 GI's Die in Copter
ANSBACH, West Germany, July 25 (UPI).—Five U.S. Army soldiers died at noon today when their helicopter crashed about 100 miles south of Frankfurt, West Germany, in the 100th Armored Division announced.

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Disputed Ruling by Law Lords

Justice Meted Out to Rapists in Britain Is Under Attack

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON (WP)—Rape and other Law Lords—the last court to justice meted out to rapists is becoming an emotionally charged issue in Britain.

Recently, Mrs. X, a victim of an admitted rapist, complained bitterly in a letter to the Times London that her assailant was a free man. "Who will protect not only me but other women should be at risk," she asked. The Times bent its traditional rule to allow her anonymity.

Last month, Lord Hailsham, one of the Law Lords who handed down a disputed rape ruling, wrote a long letter complaining of attacks on judges. "Political attacks taking the form of savage denunciations of individual judges (even when, as of course they do, they make mistakes) is a new and potentially harmful element in judicial administration," Lord Hailsham wrote. "It is indeed nothing but a modified and updated form of the old."

It was Lord Hailsham, a part-time conservative judge, and two

Church Council in South Africa Attacks Regime

HAMMANSKRAAL, South Africa, July 25 (AP)—The South African Council of Churches shed out yesterday at the South African government, which it said executed the church, terrorized it and was leading the nation to a violent racial confrontation.

The attack occurred in a statement issued at the annual meeting of the council which represents most Christian denominations in South Africa. A nonmember of the council the Calvinist Dutch Reformed church of South Africa, representing about 3.3 million members, is the church's 14 million white members are among the strongest supporters of apartheid.

The council has been opposed to South Africa's racial policies for years and claims a membership of 18 million—mostly Africans—out of the nation's total population of 24 million.

\$500,000 'Bee-Rustling' Operation Collapses Under Swarm of Police

JUPITER, Fla., July 25 (AP)—Florida lawmen have broken up a "bee-rustling" operation in which they said thieves harvested nearly \$500,000 in honey by switching brands on stolen hives.

Beekeepers from seven south Florida counties are sorting out their hives from nearly 1,500 recovered in a raid Tuesday on a Quonset hut "honey factory" in a rural area of Palm Beach County.

"All the beekeepers have their own brands on their hives. Some of them know their stock so well they can identify the bees themselves," said Sgt. James Greer of the sheriff's department.

Officers from nine state and local law-enforcement agencies were involved in the raid on the local, center of the 30-million-pound-per-year honey production.

Three men were arrested in the raid and spokesmen said more arrests were expected.

"We've found at least four places out in the woods where they were keeping the stolen hives," Sgt. Greer said.

The thieves would steal hives and take them to the "factory" for processing, then market the honey under a variety of brand names.

"The thieves just backed up a pickup truck and loaded \$4,000 worth of hives in 15 minutes," beekeeper Tom O'Farrell said.

Beekeeping in Florida is a \$10-million-a-year industry. Meanwhile, deputies were having trouble with the buzzing hives in custody. "I've never had any trouble before in keeping evidence safe," Sgt. David Chastain said. "Usually you can just keep it in a box or lock it up. But this stuff is alive."

police matters, bowed to the storm. He set up a committee of five under Dame Rose Heilbrunn, a High Court judge, to determine whether a change in the law on rape was needed.

A few weeks later, passions were roused again over Patrick Moving, an 18-year-old black. He pleaded guilty to raping a 27-year-old mother of three and a 31-year-old schoolteacher, wielding a knife to force both into submission. Both his victims were white, a fact that did not increase his popularity in a country with considerable color prejudice.

A Target

Judge Christmas Humphreys, one of Britain's leading judges, gave Moving a suspended six-month sentence, thereby turning him free. The judge explained that Moving had already served five months awaiting trial, it was his first offense, he had pleaded guilty and thus saved the two victims from the ordeal of testifying, he had shown genuine regret and he was just 18.

The judge became a target of outraged womanhood and its male supporters. The tireless Mr. Ashley called for the judge's resignation. The raped mother of three said the sentence "must make Britain a rapists' paradise."

As a final indignity, the clerk at the Old Bailey Criminal Court

transferred to another judge a rape case on which Judge Humphreys was scheduled to sit.

Once again, the storm was quelled by the promise of an inquiry. Lord Elwyn-Jones, the lord chancellor, or chief administrative officer for all the courts, promptly announced that he would consult with Lord Widgery, the lord chief justice. They will decide whether guidelines should be issued to govern sentencing in rape cases. Lord Elwyn-Jones also has asked Judge Humphreys to explain his sentencing in the Moving case.

Britons' sensitivity to the rape issue also has been heightened by incidents in Cambridge, where from October until May a man assaulted seven women living alone without being caught. However, someone tried and failed to get into the room of Jane Sproul, 27, and minutes later police arrested a truck driver, Peter Cook, 47, who has been charged with the seven rapes and an attempted rape.

Many persons are convinced that the courts are ruled by a cavalier attitude, expressed in a Daily Telegraph editorial that concluded: "Ladies sometimes say 'no' when they mean 'yes' and they sometimes say 'no' in retrospect when they plainly meant 'yes' at the time."

Reaction to Soaring Rents

30,000 Squatters in London Underline Economic Squeeze

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 25 (NYT)—Mrs. Marjorie McFarlane, a 74-year-old widow, is frightened. Alastair Black, the under sheriff of London, is angry. And the youths at 19 Elgin Avenue are uneasy and resentful.

Mrs. McFarlane, Sheriff Black and the youths have intrigued the public because of the bitter controversy here over squatters. Nearly 30,000 squatters—deriving strength from a vague law that dates back to Richard III—are illegally occupying thousands of homes, some of them crumbling, and others vacated by families on vacation or awaiting new tenants.

The squatters, mostly youths and young women, claim that the housing shortage in the capital, rising rents and inflation have left them without recourse but to occupy empty buildings.

"Rents are too much and people are desperate for a flat," Doug Patrick, a 22-year-old bricklayer from Saskatchewan, said at 19 Elgin Avenue, the headquarters of the Maida Hill Squatters and Tenants Association. "People don't have a place to live. We have women with small children. These buildings are vacant. Why can't we use them?"

The problem has turned into a political and social issue and touched a raw nerve. In South London, the tensions are deepening because the majority of squatters are black. Squatters have also stirred the ire of newspapers and more than 100 MPs have demanded a new law to deal with them.

Recent incidents of vandalism have been widely publicized. In one, Mrs. McFarlane described how her son, a businessman, hired seven private security men to oust 20 squatters from her Kensington home, which she was attempting to sell.

"I was terrified. I still am," she said on the telephone. "The house was vacant for one year and I came by every week to check. Then one day I came by and these people were everywhere, upstairs, downstairs, obscenities were on the wall, there were babies."

"I couldn't believe my eyes," she said. "They reconnected the gas, the electricity. The place was filthy. There was a fat Scottish girl and the only words

she knew were four-letter ones. I asked one of the boys why are you doing this and he said 'We can't afford rents.'"

"I went to the police and they said that there was very little they could do," she recalled.

"What we are finding is a large number of middle-class girls, especially these girls who want to protest against traditional forms of society," said Sheriff Black, whose office dates from the 10th century when sheriffs collected rents and profits due to the crown.

But currently his work focuses on serving the courts and Mr. Black and his staff execute three or four warrants a day to evict squatters.

The main issue is that the police evictions partly because the law is so vague. The Statute of Foreclosure (1381) makes unlawful, forcible entry into another's property an offense. The police view is that, if it can be proved that squatters have broken in or caused damage, authorities can act. But climbing in through a window, or opening an unlocked door, while behaving peaceably, are, alone, difficult to prosecute.

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Slogging Toward a Sinai Accord

The Egyptian decision to extend the mandate of the UN Emergency Force in Sinai is heartily welcome. It marks, we trust, the end of maneuvers by either side of the Arab-Israeli dispute to tamper with the peace-keepers between them. Fortunately, the extension was accomplished without reopening negotiations over the politically neutral terms of the UNEF mandate. Any effort to do that would have opened a rancorous destabilizing debate. UN Secretary-General Waldheim, panicking at the Egyptian feint, had said one Sunday that the Security Council would have to rewrite the UNEF mandate to accommodate Egypt but the United States stood firm. The Security Council on Thursday happily accepted Cairo's explanation that it had simply meant to focus the attention on the "responsibilities" of all concerned. A new (three-month) lease on life for UNEF was approved.

Hardly had Egypt eased up on UNEF than a new alarm was raised by reports that Israeli Prime Minister Rabin was apparently demanding "face-to-face" negotiations as a sudden new condition to a next-stage accord with Egypt. It is unfortunate that Cairo chooses to regard direct dealings with Israel as a prize to be withheld until the indefinite future, rather than as the natural and effective way to melt Israel's objections to concessions of its own. But for Israel to have injected a new demand of that scope at this late and fragile moment in negotiations on a new interim accord would have been insupportable. Fortunately, this does not seem to be what happened. Partly in response to the proddings of U.S. diplomacy, Israel quickly made clear that it merely anticipated the same kind of concluding technical sessions with Egypt that were held by Israeli and Egyptian officers, and Israeli and Syrian officers, to wrap up details after the principles of the two earlier disengagement agreements were established under U.S. sponsorship. Egypt has no ob-

jection to the same procedure if a new agreement is reached now.

In any such agreement, it is becoming clear, the key element may well be direct U.S. participation in peace-keeping, in the form of technicians manning early-warning stations in the Sinai passes. One set of these stations would warn Arabs of impending Israeli attack, the other would warn Israelis of an Arab attack. The substantive aspects of this proposal remain to be disclosed. The idea, however, is intriguing. There are precedents of sorts for Mideast peace-keeping, by the United States, as in the aerial surveillance conducted over Sinai and Golan since last year's disengagement accords and in the posting of Americans to the small UN truce observer teams which have stood since 1949. Yet technicians invited into the Sinai passes would be of much larger significance.

Technicians are being considered in order to provide Egypt and Israel with a measure perhaps essential to achievement of this interim accord. But if war threatened or erupted, they, or their would-be rescuers, could get caught in the middle. Fear of involvement and diplomatic necessity might then be pulling in opposite directions, for it would be precisely at times of greatest tension that peace-keepers would be both most imperiled and most needed. Without such an accident, however, technicians could become a model for American peace-keeping on a more intensive and longer-term scale—a role with its own calculus of risks and benefits.

We hope the administration will not treat this as a small, secret detail, one not to be aired in public until the diplomats find it convenient. The public needs to have the opportunity to discuss any U.S. peace-keeping role in the Mideast in a timely fashion and in depth. It is too important and too sensitive to be handled as a routine proposition that U.S. citizens, after the searing experience of Vietnam, should quietly accept without questioning.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Chaos in Argentina

There are strong intimations of approaching chaos—both political and economic—in Argentina. The nation's President, Isabel Martinez de Peron, has been virtually deprived of all power in the last few weeks. The question now seems only when, not whether, she will finally be deprived of her title and position.

The "extreme fatigue and nervousness" from which she is reported to be suffering are apparently as much psychological reactions to her recent multiple political defeats as signs of organic illness. That she had been rendered politically powerless became clear when she was forced to fire the strongman of her regime, Jose Lopez Rega, who has fled to Spain.

Whether Mrs. Peron will be succeeded by a military dictatorship or by the civilian next in legal line of succession to her, Senate President Mario Luder, or perhaps by some new strongman, is still unclear. But there can be little difference of opinion about the economic turbulence now building up in Argentina.

Mrs. Peron's regime tried desperately but

unsuccessfully last month to push the country back from inflationary disaster. The effort was to hold wage increases to a "mere" 50 per cent, though price increases mounted at twice that rate. Mass strikes soon ended that strategy; now wage increases have been allowed up to 150 per cent or so, while estimates of this year's inflation rate have moved up to 200 per cent.

At the moment the leaders of Argentina's unions appear to be the country's real rulers and they seem to be guided only by the principle that their members' real earnings shall not be cut. But since Argentina has been living far beyond its means, the repercussions of the current wild inflation on investment and production have already been severe. The situation will become still worse if the country proves unable to meet its huge foreign debts that fall due this year. The danger is that Argentina may run out of foreign exchange to buy oil and other essential imports. If that happened, the Argentine economy, once the most prosperous in Latin America, would grind to a halt.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Defeat of Fanfani

Aminore Fanfani's overthrow as secretary and dominant personality in Italy's ruling Christian Democratic party is a prize scalp for the Communists in their long and sophisticated campaign to work their way into the government via the ballot box. The decisive vote against him by his party's National Council was a direct result of the Communists' steady electoral gains over the years, culminating in last month's regional elections. . . . The Christian Democrats see their main task as that of picking a new leader who can make the party more efficient and more in tune with modern Italy without sacrificing essential principles. For Europe as well as for Italy much depends on their choice.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Simon Hearing

According to Mr. Simon, the disagreement between the monetary positions of France and of the United States still remains total. The U.S. secretary of the Treasury bluntly restated the position of his government, a position which does not leave any room for the positions propounded by France. . . . Mr. Simon was unequivocal about Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's recent proposal of a summit monetary conference in October. He pointed out that he did not see any interest in transferring the monetary discussions that are developing within the framework of the IMF General Assembly to a more restricted

conference. . . . Mr. Simon moreover reiterated that floating exchange rates remain very useful in the present period of international economic recession. They prevented inflation from being exported into some countries and the raising of trade barriers that would have been detrimental to world trade. . . . Mr. Simon was particularly aggressive vis-a-vis the French viewpoint that there should be a return to fixed parities. He suggested that most of the recriminations about flexibility are not aimed at currency flotation per se, but actually challenge the exchange rate for the dollar, rattified by the currency markets; an exchange rate that has proven less favorable for the complainers than the one which prevailed in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Soares Plays High

Portugal's Socialist leader Mario Soares's resort to pressuring the people involves big risks, for he is attacking the military as such, and not just the premier. The effect might be to close the officers' ranks and thus be counter-productive. Yet the opposite might also take place. The Armed Forces Movement has for some time been paralyzed by ideological conflict, and even more so by a severe dearth of experts. The military may therefore be disinclined to disperse with the politicians at a time when grave economic and social problems are becoming ever more urgent.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

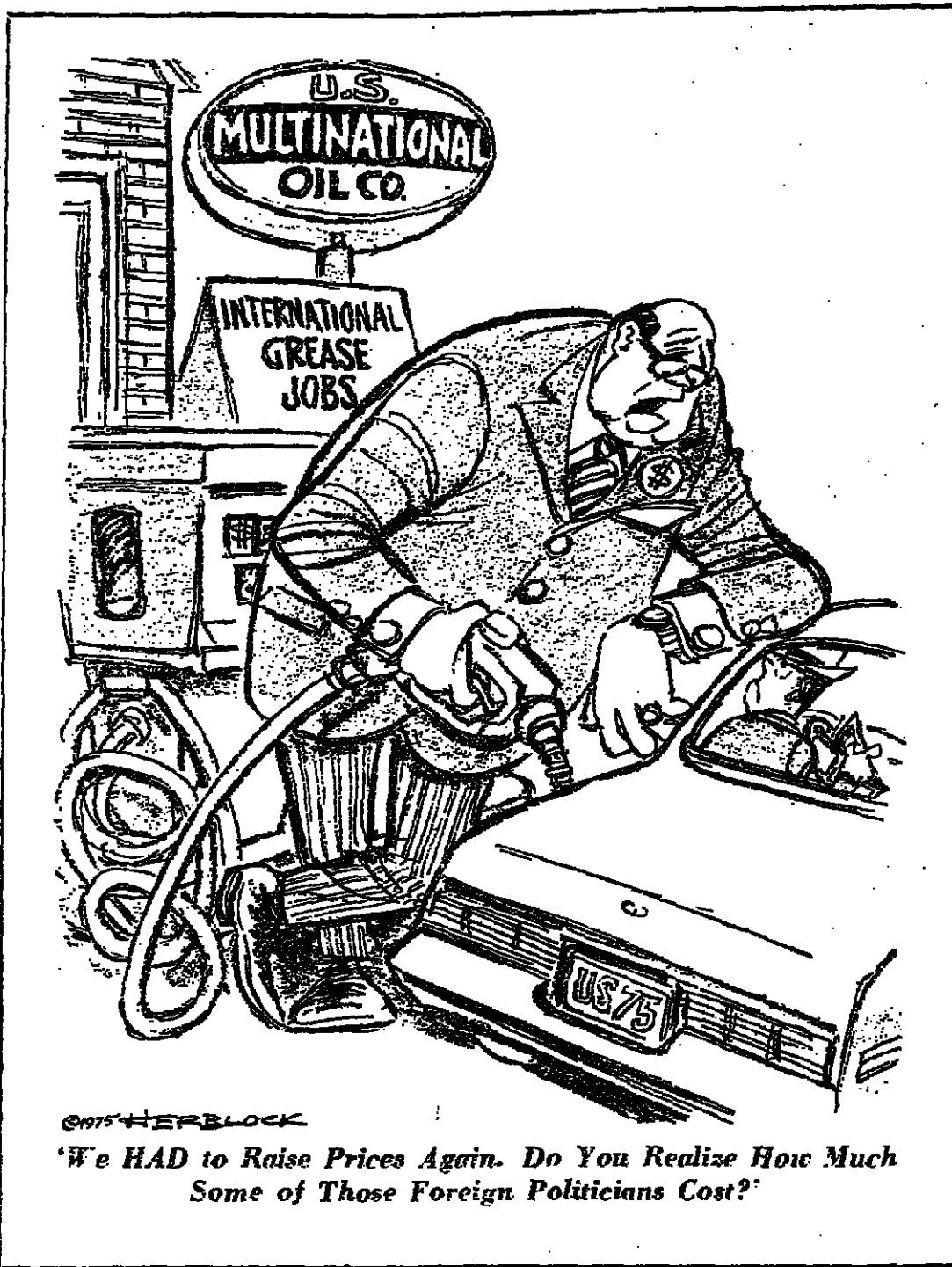
July 26, 1890

NEW YORK—Since the day when Peter Stuyvesant put a few drops of bitters into his glass of Holland gin, thus making the first gin cocktail, and pronounced the mixture a success, the festive cocktail has occupied a unique position in the life of the Island of Manhattan and has become one of the institutions of the Metropolitan of the New World. But now the Department of Internal Revenue wants to tax all bottled cocktails and this could lessen the buyer's interest.

Fifty Years Ago

July 26, 1925

NEW YORK—Douglas Fairbanks is going to begin his "pirate" picture right away. And if the experiment of Henry Sharp, the Douglas Fairbanks cameraman with color photography turns out all right, Doug's next picture, "The Black Pirate," will be all in color. Meanwhile, Harry Pickett will star in "Bambi" as soon as she gets through with "Little Annie Rooney." They are both rushing to complete their schedules so they can go on a hunting trip in Africa.



Balance Sheet for Helsinki Summit

By James Goldborough

PARIS—Voices are being raised in favor of calling off the 35-nation summit meeting in Helsinki next week over alleged Soviet involvement in Portugal and general misbehavior. President Ford is being urged by, among others, presidential hopeful Lloyd Bentsen, Alexander Solzhenitsyn and influential commentators not to sit down with the Russians without first receiving some hard guarantees.

Some of these voices are of those who believed all along the West shouldn't be negotiating détente while Eastern Europe remained Communist. Germany divided, Berlin split, Czechoslovakia occupied and the Soviet Union a closed society. The idea was to make those things go away before agreeing to détente.

Admittedly those things are bad and the question now is how do you do anything about them. The West Germans, most intimately concerned of all, decided five years ago that the cold war and armed hostility hadn't achieved much, and it was better to create a base of firmness and trust, which became their Ostpolitik. Those who don't think the Russians still believe in Ostpolitik didn't notice the reception that Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev gave to Willy Brandt this month.

Preconditions

Before the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is completely dismissed as a sellout, a look at the record is in order. The West originally didn't want any part of it, and it was only after Moscow met a series of preconditions that the negotiations could get under way.

As a senior U.S. official has said: "We said this one three times over." The preconditions are known. They included a four-power Berlin accord, treaties between West and East Germany and West Germany and Poland, a start to negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions and progress toward a SALT-I agreement.

These things must be added into the security conference balance sheet. There is no reason to believe they all could have been achieved without the ball of the security conference.

Piece of Paper

The two-year negotiations themselves are being called a triumph of Soviet diplomacy. At no cost, it is said, Moscow has won recognition of existing frontiers, a new map of Europe—walls, minefields, barbed wire and all. The 35 chiefs of government are going to Helsinki to say a mass on the conquest of World War II.

A few would disagree. Romania, for example, has seen the negotiations as a way of getting it on paper that there is no Brezhnev doctrine, and that Bucharest will not one day go the way of Prague. It is only a piece of paper, but then that's all it is for the West, too.

Several of the Western European nations saw things in the same way as the Romanians. They saw that Mr. Brezhnev's doctrine—peace, really, to end the war with a Communist Vienna summit that would become his, like Alexander's, apotheosis—provided them with considerable leverage. Several of them, the British, the West Germans, the French, were tough negotiators.

This leverage was used particularly in the Commission Three area, which involved improving exchanges of people, information and ideas. The West was trying to break down East-West barriers and get a foot into closed societies such as in the Soviet Union and East Germany. Nobody believes those societies will open in a day, or maybe a decade, but here are the documents spelling out the improvements.

End Jamming

The West didn't get all it wanted: The United States wanted an end to jamming of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty (the Voice of America is not jammed); France wanted to open reading rooms in Moscow and East Berlin, and neither country got satisfaction.

One Western diplomat, who sees all Russian negotiations as actors of varying skills, recalled a performance. He had just told the Russian in charge of Communism, Three, that Moscow should be happy: He had managed to block anything on jamming and reading rooms.

"Don't think that for a minute," replied the Russian. "They are very unhappy about some of these provisions in Moscow." What was the Russian thinking of? It could be the paragraphs on travel, internment, reunification of families. It could be agreements on increasing sales of foreign newspapers, improving journalistic conditions or recognizing minority rights.

It could be the phrase that West Germany obtained allowing that frontiers can be changed by "agreement and peaceful means," which is more than Moscow had admitted before. It could be the clauses on notification of troop maneuvers. It could be the absence of a clause granting most-favored-nation status to all participants, which Moscow fought to the end to obtain and didn't.

And then again, the Russian may have been a good actor. Certainly the Russians have plenty to be pleased about in this, their conference, even though the price may have been higher than expected.

Laborious Process

The process of détente is laborious. Suspicion runs deep. One can argue that the West never should have accepted the Soviet offer, but a better argument is made for accepting and imposing one's terms. In large

measure the West has achieved this. Now it is a matter of seeing that they are applied. As a Western negotiator put it, "We will be judging the whole process of détente through the way this agreement is respected."

Meanwhile, the process goes on. Following a summer recess, diplomats will resume negotiations in Vienna on mutual and balanced force reductions with a likely tradeoff of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in Europe for Soviet tanks. And then there is SALT-2 on offensive missiles, yet to be completed.

Both House and Senate, strongly lobbied by friends of Israel, seem certain to approve only six Hawk batteries. But King Hussein has privately let Washington know that any reneging on what he was promised is unacceptable. He may then turn instead to Soviet arms, either directly from the Russians or through the King's former blood enemy, Syria.

Apart from giving the world another spectacle of two contradictory foreign policies carried on in Washington by President Ford and Congress, this possible course of events is steeped in irony. Instead of keeping Jordan out of another Mideast war as an ally of Syria, as Congress claims it is doing, the humiliation of Hussein may have precisely the opposite effect and alienate Washington's staunchest Arab friend.

Dependent on U.S.

King Hussein requested defensive missiles almost two years ago, when Jordan was odd-man-out in the Arab world. Wholly dependent on the United States and pilloried in Arab capitals as a U.S. stooge, the King had no where to turn except Washington for defense against Israel's U.S.-equipped air force, the region's preeminent military force.

But Hussein's position in the Arab world has undergone dramatic change. Through skillful

diplomacy, he now has enough prestige in the Arab world, plus credits from oil-rich Saudi Arabia, to buy missiles outright—from Moscow or anywhere.

There is deep irony in the argument circulated to congressional offices in a July 15 memo from the American Israel Public Affairs Committee that the highly effective pro-Israel lobby here, that argument: The Hawk missiles will be used against Israel in alliance with Syria. To buttress that claim, the memo points to an unsubstantiated New York Times dispatch of April 25 that Jordan and Syria are planning a "joint military and air command."

Denied instantly by King Hussein and more importantly by the State and Defense Departments, the reported "joint command" is taken deadly seriously in Congress to justify disapproval of Mr. Ford's agreement with Hussein.

View of Fanfani

A Burnt-Out Case

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—The Christian Democratic party has dominated Italian governments for almost 30 years but during that period it produced only one great man, Alcide De Gasperi, and no identifiable ideology except for anti-Communism. Indeed, it used to be said that there were just two parties in this country, the anti-Communists and the Communists.

Throughout much of its history, the Christian Democratic apparatus has been directed or influenced by an energetic little Tuscan with a shrewd face and an affable manner, that often camouflages ruthless ambition: Amintore Fanfani. He has held the principal power positions, including the premiership and party secretary.

Always marked by the small man's coquishness, he survives harder than his rivals. He long aspired to be Italy's De Gaulle although he was diminutive as compared with the French general's stature and had no military or resistance record. Indeed, his adversaries claim he became a Fascist in the 1930s and he wrote in an early analysis: "One should not think that the Fascist state is tyrannical."

Vote Trade

Fanfani has frequently been accused of authoritarian tendencies. But the fact is he rarely was able to impose his will for long and has played to its hilt the democratic game of trading votes.

Today, at 67, Fanfani is near the end of his career amid a wave of unpopularity and a record of recent political defeats. His attempts to establish an authoritarian "presidential system"—run by himself—never succeeded in anything but earning him antipathy. This week his peers dropped him as the Christian Democratic pilot.

While Fanfani wriggled through history like an eel, switching from left to right and back again, there was nevertheless a strange consistency to his career. In the late 1950s he led a movement in his party called "The Man-Maus" because many of his lieutenants then had noses starting with M and the Kenya Mau-Maus were subject to opprobrium.

Hold Down Reds

At one time he headed an energetic group of Christian Democratic left-wingers who seemed to be edging out of NATO and toward neutralism. In those days Italian industrialists attacked him as a "white Communist." Yet he was always more the machine politician than a left-wing idealist.

Wherever he seemed headed,

Fanfani had one continuing idea—to hold down Communism. In 1954 he told me: "One of the greatest strengths of Communism in Italy is that it does not present itself as Communism. The leaders of the party realize that Communism as such is unpalatable."

"Thus when Togliatti came back to Italy" (from Russia). "During the war he supported the King and accepted a concordat with the Pope. The Communists have always masqueraded as nationalists. In the 1948 elections their symbol was Germany—not the hammer and sickle. The strongest force of Italian Communism is its mask." (Many Italians still suspect that is true today.)

Unable to squash the Communists, Fanfani turned to an operation called the "opening to the left," designed to reform democracy and win support of the Socialists away from Communism to which they were then linked. "It has become obvious that it is necessary to divide the Socialists from the Communists," he said.

This "opening" ultimately became Italy's government formula but the Communists kept coming on consolidating their position. The Christian Democratic-Socialist majority was ever thinner, and the fractional support dwindled. Finally Fanfani misjudged the church's political power and the religious temper of the people, calling for opposition to a divorce law. He was roundly defeated. This setback, in turn, led to increased Communist momentum expressed in last month's provincial elections.

Slippage

A consequence of his party's slippage has been that the older Christian Democratic chiefs clustered against Fanfani like a pack of wolves scenting the aging leader's blood. The party has now decided, after all these years, that it can do without Fanfani, blaming him for its own organizational weakness and absence of any positive, vibrant doctrine.

Fanfani himself, although perhaps knowing he was doomed, showed dignity in his final battle. He firmly refused to quit. "One against me if you feel you have to," he told his backbiting colleagues. "And condolences to my successor."

Is it possible to restore the Christian Democrats, after his ouster, or has corrosion gone too far? Is even the church interested enough to fight for its renascence? Or will the party lie there, like a decomposing ship, breaking up on the shoals of political history, incapable of being refloated?

Humiliating King Hussein

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The newest intrusion by Congress into foreign policy, its imminent refusal to permit President Ford to deliver on his commitment to sell 14 batteries of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan, threatens the long U.S.-Jordanian alliance and the U.S. position throughout the Arab world.

Both House and Senate, strongly lobbied by friends of Israel, seem certain to approve only six Hawk batteries. But King Hussein has privately let Washington know that any reneging on what he was promised is unacceptable. He may then turn instead to Soviet arms, either directly from the Russians or through the King's former blood enemy, Syria.

Apart from giving the world another spectacle of two contradictory foreign policies carried on in Washington by President Ford and Congress, this possible course of events is steeped in irony. Instead of keeping Jordan out of another Mideast war as an ally of Syria, as Congress claims it is doing, the humiliation of Hussein may have precisely the opposite effect and alienate Washington's staunchest Arab friend.

Dependent on U.S.

King Hussein requested defensive missiles almost two years ago, when Jordan was odd-man-out in the Arab world. Wholly dependent on the United States and pilloried in Arab capitals as a U.S. stooge, the King had no where to turn except Washington for defense against Israel's U.S.-equipped air force, the region's preeminent military force.

But Hussein's position in the Arab world has undergone dramatic change. Through skillful

diplomacy, he now has enough prestige in the Arab world, plus credits from oil-rich Saudi Arabia, to buy missiles outright—from Moscow or anywhere.

There is deep irony in the argument circulated to congressional offices in a July 15 memo from the American Israel Public Affairs Committee that the highly effective pro-Israel lobby here, that argument: The Hawk missiles will be used against Israel in alliance with Syria. To buttress that claim, the memo points to an unsubstantiated New York Times dispatch of April 25 that Jordan and Syria are planning a "joint military and air command."

Denied instantly by King Hussein and more importantly by the State and Defense Departments, the reported "joint command" is taken deadly seriously in Congress to justify disapproval of Mr. Ford's agreement with Hussein.

Irony. If Jordan is forced to turn to Damascus or Moscow for Soviet SAM-type missiles, far closer military collaboration between U.S.-aligned Jordan and Soviet-aligned Syria becomes starkly probable.

That prospect stems from Jordan's predictable reaction to a congressional turnaround. With half his country under occupation by Israel (which is armed to the teeth offensively and defensively with U.S. weapons) and with a record as America's closest Arab friend, Jordan would see itself victimized by an inextinguishable double standard. Hussein might, for the first time, turn to Soviet arms.

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee memo dismisses that as nonsense. "The possibility that Jordan would buy Soviet equipment from the Soviet Union

2110	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
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6	22	27 1/2	27 1/2

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 26-27, 1975

Page 9

K. Lifts Lending Rate Point to 11 Per Cent

LONDON, July 25 (Reuters).—Bank of England today in its minimum lending rate percentage point in a move will help to protect the export of sterling.

The move to 11 per cent is an ally big rise, and reverses the upward trend in interest rates in other countries, particularly the United States.

11-per cent rate is designed to encourage major investment in the United Kingdom, and to discourage major investment in other countries, particularly the United States.

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Profits Slide At 2 Major Banks in U.K.

Midland's Off 42.6%
 Lloyds' Drop 34.5%

LONDON, July 25 (AP-DJ).—Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank today became the second and third of Britain's four major clearing banks to report sharply lower first-half earnings.

National Westminster earlier this week disclosed a decline in first-half profits and Barclays, the fourth of the majors, next week is also expected to announce lower earnings.

Midland's first six months' attributable profit fell to \$16.83 million, down 42.6 per cent from \$29.32 million a year earlier. Pretax profit dropped 37.9 per cent to \$41.49 million.

Midland's figures are after provisions of \$2.5 million against bad debts compared with \$5 million a year earlier.

For Lloyds, attributable profit was down 47.3 per cent at \$18.18 million from \$34.48 million a year earlier. Pretax earnings in the first half totaled \$47.38 million, down 37.6 per cent.

Lloyds made no special provisions against loans nor did the bank announce a rights issue as had been expected by some stock market observers.

In comparison, National Westminster's result announced Tuesday showed attributable profit falling 43 per cent to \$21.12 million.

Midland declared an unchanged interim dividend of 4.2 pence per share.

The bank said the main factors leading to lower first-half earnings "have been the lower level of interest rates, a slight fall in the total of resources employed and a continued increase in overheads, particularly related to staff costs."

Midland said that because of economic conditions affecting business both in Britain and overseas, "it would not be prudent" to predict second-half results.

However, it said recent pay rises of about 22 per cent for employees "will further increase staff costs."

Lloyds made it clear that the first-half drop in profits was due to domestic rather than overseas activities. International business has been "well maintained," the bank said. Lloyds declared an interim dividend of 8.77.

Average resources attributable to British business continued to increase, Lloyds said, but "there was a further rise in proportion of customers' balances held on interest-bearing accounts, interest rates were lower, and the demand for advances slackened."

"As a result, interest earnings in Britain were little changed while staff and other costs were substantially higher," the bank said.

Despite the lower earnings, shares of the two clearing banks did comparatively well on the London Stock Exchange. Lloyds closed at 181 pence, up 5. Midland advanced 2 pence to 230.

Italian Retail Prices

Climb 0.8% in Month

MILAN, July 25 (AP-DJ).—Italy's retail price index rose 0.8 per cent in June to 170.7. The index rose 19 per cent from the June 1974 level.

The Italian Statistics Bureau also reported today that the wholesale price index declined 0.1 per cent to 189.9 in June.

The decrease followed a decline of 0.5 per cent in May. The wholesale index was 7.2 per cent higher than in June 1974.

Expropriation in Peru

LIMA, Peru, July 25 (AP).—Peru's military government decided today to expropriate the U.S.-owned Marcona Mining Co., the country's largest iron producer with exports estimated at about eight million tons a year. The company's assets were not given.

Marcona is a subsidiary of Utah Co.

French Auto Output.

Registrations Up 10%

PARIS, July 25 (AP-DJ).—Auto production in France rose 9.9 per cent in June from the year-ago month and new registrations increased 9.6 per cent, figures released today by the industry federation show.

For the first half of this year, however, production declined 12.1 per cent and registrations were off by 16.5 per cent, the figures show.

U.S. Plans to Import Gas Hit Snags

Price and Safety Are Under Study

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP-DJ).—Liquefied natural gas imports for the United States have run into price, supply and environmental snags.

Three years ago, liquefied natural gas, or LNG, was one of the hot topics in the energy field. Algeria, which was to have been the main supplier, was having huge plants built to freeze its natural gas into a liquid, making it practical to ship.

To haul the liquid, U.S. gas companies were ordering the most costly commercial tankers ever built (now about \$100 million piece). Along U.S. shores, LNG storage tanks and regasification facilities were under construction already on ship.

About now, a lot of this imported gas was supposed to be burning in U.S. homes. Yet very little of it is. Most of those involved knew there were risks in these "floating pipelines," but few would have forecast that nearly everything that could go wrong would. Among the problems:

• Algeria decided to seek sharply higher prices for LNG.

• A 1973 fire in an empty LNG storage tank in New York City raised new environmental questions.

• Algeria has encountered technical problems building the plants to freeze the gas.

• Financial problems in Britain and Indonesia cast shadows on some of the projects.

Since Algeria sought higher prices, contracts had to be renegotiated and U.S. firms had to revise consumer price decisions.

Hearings before the Federal Power Commission (FPC), never a very speedy procedure, were delayed as the new prices were cranked into the hearing machinery.

In two cases, the commission had given final approval to an LNG plant; now these cases were reopened. Today, although the first plan was filed as far back as February, 1970, no LNG plan has final approval from the commission, though it has occasionally cleared single shipments to help meet peak demand.

So some LNG ships face a jobless period until their cargo is ready. El Paso Co. of Houston, with two Algerian LNG projects in the works, has three LNG tankers on order from French yards and six from U.S. yards, at a total cost of \$900 million.

These are all for the first El Paso project. Another nine tankers for the second project have not even been ordered.

Price and Safety Are Under Study

The first of the French-built tankers were delivered this week, but largely because of Algerian delays in completing a \$350-million liquefaction plant, El Paso does not expect to start getting Algerian LNG for another year and a half.

Ship Parked in Norway

What will happen to the ship just delivered? "We've arranged to park her at Hagesund, Norway," says an El Paso official.

Esso, owned by two East Coast gas companies, got FPC approval for its plan to import 230 billion cubic feet of gas annually in December 1973. Then, seeking a higher price, Sonatrach, the Algerian government's oil and gas concern, rescinded the contract in mid-1974. It is being renegotiated.

The renegotiation, plus financial difficulties of Burnham Oil, has cast doubt on Esso's arrangements to use a Burnham Oil Co. unit's tankers.

Pacific Lighting entered an agreement with Pertamina, Indonesia's oil and gas concern, in September, 1973. Recently the price was renegotiated to \$1.25 per million British thermal units from an original 63 cents. If all goes well, Pacific Lighting could be importing in late 1979, over a year behind schedule. But so far, facilities for the project have not been built in Indonesia or here, and ships have not been ordered.

Questions of Public Safety

Another scuttled plan to import LNG was that of Distigas Corp., which has planned to import 45 billion cubic feet of gas to Staten Island, in New York City. First, Distigas was unable to get a firm price from the Algerians. Second, it met with delays in getting FPC approval to store the LNG in two Staten Island storage tanks costing a total of \$100 million.

It was not until 1973, when the two tanks were 90 per cent completed, that the FPC, reversing itself, assumed jurisdiction over such tanks, saying they "present many questions of public safety." The reversal was prompted by the 1973 fire in an empty LNG storage tank in New York City that killed 43 workers.

The FPC decision to assume jurisdiction over such tanks became a last prod to Distigas, and the project was dropped last spring.

Ford Proposes New Plan Dropping Oil Price Controls

WASHINGTON, July 25 (Reuters).—President Ford, in an attempt to break the deadlock with Congress over oil prices, today unveiled a new plan to lift price controls on domestic oil over a 39-month period.

The aim is to reduce dependence on oil imports by encouraging domestic production. But the House, fearing the inflationary effects, rejected a previous plan to decontrol prices over 30 months.

Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb told reporters the effect of Mr. Ford's new proposals would be to stabilize or slightly reduce the price of petroleum products for the rest of 1975.

The price of a gallon of gasoline—now averaging about 60 cents—would rise by two cents in 1977 and five or six cents by the end of 1978, he said.

Mr. Zarb said the program was designed to reduce oil imports by 270,000 barrels a day this year, by 124 million barrels a day in 1977 and 1.77 million barrels a day in 1978.

Mr. Ford's plan will take effect in five days unless it is rejected by either the Senate or the House. The present price controls are due to expire Aug. 31.

The plan envisages a 39-month period during which the prices of "old oil"—from domestic wells in production before 1972—and "new oil" are gradually aligned.

Old oil prices are now controlled at \$5.25 a barrel, while new oil is uncontrolled and sells at the world market price of about \$13 a barrel.

New oil prices would be cut to \$11.50 a barrel and then raised by five cents a month until they came in line with gradual increases in old oil prices at \$13.50 a barrel. All oil prices would then be free to align with the prevailing world market figure.

Standard Oil (Ohio)

Revenue (millions)... 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 358.0 308.5
 Profits (millions)... 9.0 3.9
 Per Share... 2.40 0.93
 Per Share Diluted... 1.79 0.79

First Half

Revenue (millions)... 668.1 569.0
 Profits (millions)... 11.7 5.9
 Per Share... 3.04 1.28
 Per Share Diluted... 2.23 1.19

Second Quarter

Revenue (millions)... 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 631.5 553.1
 Profits (millions)... 38.1 50.3
 Per Share... 1.04 1.37

First Half

Revenue (millions)... 1,192.0 1,036.0
 Profits (millions)... 60.3 72.9
 Per Share... 1.54 1.89

Second Quarter

Revenue (millions)... 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 5,914.0 6,074.0
 Profits (millions)... 175.6 367.3
 Per Share... 0.64 1.35

First Half

Revenue (millions)... 12,181.0 11,007.0
 Profits (millions)... 334.0 891.7
 Per Share... 1.30 3.28

Second Quarter

Revenue (millions)... 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 2,497 269.3
 Profits (millions)... 12.8 10.6
 Per Share... 1.02 0.86

First Half

Revenue (millions)... 623.8 438.3
 Profits (millions)... 22.0 18.8
 Per Share... 1.75 1.50

Second Quarter

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div in \$	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg
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98 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
99 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
100 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0

Stocks and Div in \$	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg
Continued from Page 8					
101 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
102 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
103 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
104 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
105 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
106 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
107 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
108 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
109 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
110 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
111 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
112 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
113 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
114 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
115 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
116 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
117 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
118 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
119 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
120 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
121 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
122 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
123 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
124 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
125 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
126 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
127 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
128 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
129 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
130 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
131 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
132 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
133 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
134 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
135 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
136 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
137 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
138 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
139 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
140 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
141 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
142 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
143 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
144 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
145 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
146 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
147 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
148 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
149 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
150 1/2 Sanyo 22 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
NEW YORK, July 25—Cash		
prices in primary markets as reported		
today in New York were:		
Commodity and Unit	Price	Year Ago
WHEAT (No. 2)	42.00	41.00
WHEAT (No. 3)	41.00	40.00
WHEAT (No. 4)	40.00	39.00
WHEAT (No. 5)	39.00	38.00
WHEAT (No. 6)	38.00	37.00
WHEAT (No. 7)	37.00	36.00
WHEAT (No. 8)	36.00	35.00
WHEAT (No. 9)	35.00	34.00
WHEAT (No. 10)	34.00	33.00
WHEAT (No. 11)	33.00	32.00
WHEAT (No. 12)	32.00	31.00
WHEAT (No. 13)	31.00	30.00
WHEAT (No. 14)	30.00	29.00
WHEAT (No. 15)	29.00	28.00
WHEAT (No. 16)	28.00	27.00
WHEAT (No. 17)	27.00	26.00
WHEAT (No. 18)	26.00	25.00
WHEAT (No. 19)	25.00	24.00
WHEAT (No. 20)	24.00	23.00
WHEAT (No. 21)	23.00	22.00
WHEAT (No. 22)	22.00	21.00
WHEAT (No. 23)	21.00	20.00
WHEAT (No. 24)	20.00	19.00
WHEAT (No. 25)	19.00	18.00
WHEAT (No. 26)	18.00	17.00
WHEAT (No. 27)	17.00	16.00
WHEAT (No. 28)	16.00	15.00
WHEAT (No. 29)	15.00	14.00
WHEAT (No. 30)	14.00	13.00
WHEAT (No. 31)	13.00	12.00
WHEAT (No. 32)	12.00	11.00
WHEAT (No. 33)	11.00	10.00
WHEAT (No. 34)	10.00	9.00
WHEAT (No. 35)	9.00	8.00
WHEAT (No. 36)	8.00	7.00
WHEAT (No. 37)	7.00	6.00
WHEAT (No. 38)	6.00	5.00
WHEAT (No. 39)	5.00	4.00
WHEAT (No. 40)	4.00	3.00
WHEAT (No. 41)	3.00	2.00
WHEAT (No. 42)	2.00	1.00
WHEAT (No. 43)	1.00	0.00
WHEAT (No. 44)	0.00	0.00
WHEAT (No. 45)	0.00	0.00
WHEAT (No. 46)	0.00	0.00
WHEAT (No. 47)	0.00	0.00
WHEAT (No. 48)	0.00	0.00
WHEAT (No. 49)	0.00	0.00
WHEAT (No. 50)	0.00	0.00

International Bonds Traded in Europe


Dollar Bonds			Midday Indicated Prices		
53.50	319.50		Argentine 7-8 1/2	87	88
53.15	319.00		Belgium 7-8 1/2	91	92
53.00	318.50		Brazil 7-8 1/2	91	92
54.00	321.00		Canada 7-8 1/2	91	92
54.00	321.00		France 7-8 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		Germany 7-8 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		Italy 7-8 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		Japan 7-8 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		Spain 7-8 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		Sweden 7-8 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		Switzerland 7-8 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		UK 7-8 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 7-8 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 8-9 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 9-10 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 10-11 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 11-12 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 12-13 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 13-14 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 14-15 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 15-16 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 16-17 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 17-18 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 18-19 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 19-20 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 20-21 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 21-22 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 22-23 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 23-24 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 24-25 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 25-26 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 26-27 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 27-28 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 28-29 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 29-30 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 30-31 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 31-32 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 32-33 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 33-34 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 34-35 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 35-36 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 36-37 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 37-38 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 38-39 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 39-40 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 40-41 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 41-42 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 42-43 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 43-44 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 44-45 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 45-46 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 46-47 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 47-48 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 48-49 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 49-50 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 50-51 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 51-52 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 52-53 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 53-54 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 54-55 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 55-56 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 56-57 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 57-58 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 58-59 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 59-60 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 60-61 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 61-62 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 62-63 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 63-64 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 64-65 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 65-66 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 66-67 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 67-68 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 68-69 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 69-70 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 70-71 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 71-72 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 72-73 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 73-74 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 74-75 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 75-76 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 76-77 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 77-78 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 78-79 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 79-80 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 80-81 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 81-82 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 82-83 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 83-84 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 84-85 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 85-86 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 86-87 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 87-88 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 88-89 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 89-90 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 90-91 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 91-92 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 92-93 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 93-94 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 94-95 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 95-96 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 96-97 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 97-98 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 98-99 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 99-00 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 00-01 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 01-02 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 02-03 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 03-04 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 04-05 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 05-06 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 06-07 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 07-08 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 08-09 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 09-10 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 10-11 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 11-12 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 12-13 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 13-14 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 14-15 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 15-16 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 16-17 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 17-18 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 18-19 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 19-20 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 20-21 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 21-22 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 22-23 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 23-24 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 24-25 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 25-26 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 26-27 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 27-28 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 28-29 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 29-30 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 30-31 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 31-32 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 32-33 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 33-34 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 34-35 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 35-36 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 36-37 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 37-38 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 38-39 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 39-40 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 40-41 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 41-42 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 42-43 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 43-44 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 44-45 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 45-46 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 46-47 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 47-48 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 48-49 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 49-50 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 50-51 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 51-52 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 52-53 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 53-54 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 54-55 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 55-56 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 56-57 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 57-58 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 58-59 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 59-60 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 60-61 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 61-62 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 62-63 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 63-64 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 64-65 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 65-66 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 66-67 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 67-68 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 68-69 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 69-70 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 70-71 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 71-72 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 72-73 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 73-74 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 74-75 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 75-76 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 76-77 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 77-78 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 78-79 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 79-80 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 80-81 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 81-82 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 82-83 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 83-84 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 84-85 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 85-86 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 86-87 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 87-88 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 88-89 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 89-90 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 90-91 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 91-92 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 92-93 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 93-94 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 94-95 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 95-96 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 96-97 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 97-98 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 98-99 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 99-00 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 00-01 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 01-02 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 02-03 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 03-04 1/2	91	92
47.80	47.25		US Gov 04-05 1/2	91	92

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**DC Gold Index Quotation
& European Gold Markets**

July 25, 1975				
	Open	Close	N.C.	
London	165.00	166.25	+1.40	
Chicago	165.00	166.25	+1.25	
U.S. \$12.5 kilo	170.87	171.31	-0.70	
U.S. dollars per ounce.				
Interinvest Gold	Indexed	Series	"B"	
Gold (n.v. 1,000).				
Indexed value	1,096.66		+3.33	
Value expressed in			U.S. dollars.	

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